451. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3·29 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·85 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of Farms, Grainage and seed Campaign.

Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

452. The seasonal conditions remained satisfactory during the year. Fodder and water were generally available in all the Districts. The most outstanding features were (1) the transfer of Kunigal Stud Farm from the Mysore Military Department to the Department of Animal Husbandry Services, (2) starting of a Dairy Farm at Hessarghatta. (3) starting of a 1,000 Layer Poultry Farm also at Hessarghatta, (4) expansion of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur, (5) starting of an Experimental Cattle Breeding Unit for the improvement of malnad giddas and local buffaloes at Sulekere and (6) opening of 5 rural veterinary dispensaries. There was an alround increase in the work turned out by the rural dispensaries which was partly attributed to the increase in the number of institutions and partly to the increasing confidence which the Department is gaining among the rural public. The control of the Veterinary Hospital at Hebbal was transferred to the Principal, Agricultural College, Hebbal, on 1st February 1950 and the Dairy Farm attached to this Hospital under the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry Services was wound up simultaneously.

Contagious Diseases.

453. There were 27 outbreaks of rinderpest registered in Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug Districts. Twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. One thousand four hundred and sixty-four (2,740) cases of black-quarter were registered. The disease was less widely prevalent than during the previous year. Two lakhs eleven thousand and two hundred and fifteen (3,66,439) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. Four hundred and sixty-six (704) cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 90,226 (1,02,464) animals were protected from the disease. Five hundred and thirty (816) cases of anthrax were attended to and 10,165 (18,956) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand one hundred and seventy-five (1,324) cases of other contagious diseases

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were registered and 1,083 (1,327) were combated during the year.

454. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 187 (182); Five new Rural dispensaries were opened during the year. There was one institution for approximately every 26,687 (27,400) heads of cattle in the State. Foundations were laid for two new dispensary buildings donated by the public, while the newly completed building at Nandagudi, Kengeri, Kaggalpura, Gudibanda, Kattinamanae, Humcha, Mandya and Turuvekere were handed over to the Department after declaring them duly opened. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 53.37,389 (6,04.305) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 25,567 (28,350) and 85,752 (90,317) respectively.

455. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 1,678 (1,917) cases, conducted 3,329 (3,191) inoculations, castrated 274 (168) scrub bulls and visited 581 (597) villages.

Civil Veterinary Aid.

456. Owing to the prevalence of cholera and rinderpest, the gathering of cattle at the usual fairs was prohibited excepting in seven cattle fairs where no such danger threatened. Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three (10,72,742) heads of cattle were estimated to have collected in these fairs. The sale price per pair of work bullocks ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2,000. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce them to rear better stocks, the organisers of the cattle fairs distributed 323 prizes to the best exhibits. In connection with the Livestock Improvement Schemes operating in the State, five one-day-Hobli Cattle-Shows were held during the year and silver medals and certificates aggregating over Rs. 650 were awarded to the best exhibits. These shows proved to be very popular and attracted a large number of entries, besides fostering a spirit of healthy rivalry among the local exhibitors.

457. A Government Dairy Farm was started at Hessarghatta on 15th August 1949 with available cows and buffaloes received from the Sulekere Calf Nursery and Hebbal Dairy Farm. Twenty-six Sindhi Cows and 31 heifers were purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute and the Sourashtra Government. Private Dairy enterprises were also encouraged by the Department not

only by offering necessary technical advice and help but also through grant of loans, wherever necessary.

458. The Bull *cum* Milk Scheme, at Hessarghatta sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000 in June 1948 was implemented in August 1949 with the available buffaloes and cows from Sulekere Calf Nursery and Hebbal Dairy Farm, supplemented to some extent by the animals obtained from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and the Government Cattle Farm, Junagadh in Sowrashtra.

459. The scheme for the distribution of Mineral Supplement for the improvement of Malnad cattle was implemented in the three Malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur. The mineral feed was distributed at fifty per cent concessional rates among the *bona fide* cattle owners at the several Taluk Headquarters and rural veterinary dispensaries of the three Districts. The two Artificial Insemination Centres, one at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore and the other at the Veterinary Hospital, Mysore, which were opened two years ago were doing good work.

460. The question of starting a Composite Livestock Breeding and Research Farm at Hessarghatta was being considered.

461. In order to secure the necessary technical personnel to meet the additional requirements of the Veterinary Department for implementing the post-war schemes, candidates were selected and deputed for training both in India and abroad. In India, candidates were deputed for training in the Veterinary Colleges of Madras, Bombay, Mathura, Jubbalpore, Calcutta and Patna. The Department also understook the training of candidates in (a) Stockmen's Training School, Hebbal, (b) Compounders' Training Centres at Mandya, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga and (c) Bee-keeping training in Bangalore.

(v) The Serum Institute.

462. The Mysore Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large scale production of several sera and vaccines required for combating out-breaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. The Research Section which is attached to this Institute continued the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of livestock, besides